"Father, forgive them," so must she![1] When Gandhi was arrested on his way to make salt, the nationalist papers had a headline from St. Mark's Gospel: "And they came and took him secretly by night[33]! For many the movement was a discipline and a catharsis. It restored self-respect, but the leaders were all in jail.

In England the first Round Table Conference had been sitting, with its strange assortment of princes and Government nominees. Some of its members may have had relatives, even wives in the conflict, beaten or in jail while they sat in St. James's Palace. At last the Viceroy released Gandhi and a truce was arranged. At the Karachi session of the Congress he was bitterly attacked for calling off the movement. The hanging of a popular youth, Bhagat Singh, for a bomb outrage in Delhi had infuriated the younger Congressmen, but Gandhi's diplomacy prevailed. Bhagat Singh's father was made to speak and implored the young men to remain non-violent and follow Gandhi.

Gandhi elected his working committee and they decided that he alone should go to the second Round Table Conference to represent the Congress. In London he was frontpage news. On the whole one cannot feel that his visit was a success, though he made many friends. He was unable to achieve anything at the Conference, and its later sessions were overshadowed by the 1931 crisis and the General Election.

During the movement martial law had been declared at Peshawar and soldiers of the Gharhwal Regiment who had refused to fire on a crowd had been sent to the Andaman Islands. Abdul Ghaffar Khan had organised the Khudai Khitmagars, or "Servants of God," on strictly non-violent lines* Their rust-coloured jackets had given them the name

[1] But there -was nothing sentimental about the Satyagrahis. The struggle was grim and disciplined, but it was conducted at a high level.